

09/011,910

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	L1	901	530/402.ccls.	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:18
2	L2	229	530/407.ccls.	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:18
3	L3	853	530/412.ccls.	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:18
4	L4	213	530/418.ccls.	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:18
5	L5	180	530/422.ccls.	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:22
6	L6	2049	1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:22
7	L7	696	hepatitis adj c adj virus	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:22
8	L8	10	nona adj nonb adj hepatitis	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:22
9	L9	758	hcv	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:22
10	L10	999	7 or 8 or 9	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:22
11	L11	51091	receptor	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:23
12	L12	428	10 and 11	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:23
13	L13	59	10 same 11	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:24
14	L14	16948	e2	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:24
15	L15	0	e adj 2	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:24
16	L16	18	13 and 14	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:24

09/011, 910
DIALOG

Set	Items	Description
S1	84051	HEPATITIS (W) C (W) VIRUS
S2	64915	HCV
S3	230	NONA (W) NONB (W) HEPATITIS
S4	209095	TRANSMEMBRANE
S5	3023747	RECEPTOR
S6	211818	KD OR KILODALTON
S7	3160511	S4 OR S5
S8	99392	S1 OR S2 OR S3
S9	3265	S7 AND S8
S10	1080	S9 NOT PY>1996
S11	875	RD (unique items)
S12	86	S6 AND S11
S13	58603	S8/TI
S14	3689940	RECEPTOR? ?
S15	988	S13 AND S14
S16	328	S15 NOT PY>1996
S17	219	RD (unique items)
S18	0	E2
S19	113779	E(W)2
S20	187869	"E2"
S21	290120	S19 OR S20
S22	29	S17 AND S21
	?	

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22/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)
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08793091 96312485

A quantitative test to estimate neutralizing antibodies to the hepatitis C virus : cytofluorimetric assessment of envelope glycoprotein 2 binding to target cells.

Rosa D; Campagnoli S; Moretto C; Guenzi E; Cousens L; Chin M; Dong C; Weiner AJ; Lau JY; Choo QL; Chien D; Pileri P; Houghton M; Abrignani S Chiron-Biocine, Immunobiology Research Institute of Siena (IRIS), Italy.

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (UNITED STATES) Mar 5 1996, 93 (5) p1759-63, ISSN 0027-8424

Journal Code: PV3

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is a major cause of chronic hepatitis. The virus does not replicate efficiently in cell cultures, and it is therefore difficult to assess infection-neutralizing antibodies and to evaluate protective immunity in vitro. To study the binding of the HCV envelope to cell-surface receptors, we developed an assay to assess specific binding of recombinant envelope proteins to human cells and neutralization thereof. HCV recombinant envelope proteins expressed in various systems were incubated with human cells, and binding was assessed by flow cytometry using anti-envelope antibodies. Envelope glycoprotein 2 (E2) expressed in mammalian cells, but not in yeast or insect cells, binds human cells with high affinity (K_d approximately $10(-8)$ M). We then assessed antibodies able to neutralize E2 binding in the sera of both vaccinated and carrier chimpanzees, as well as in the sera of humans infected with various HCV genotypes. Vaccination with recombinant envelope proteins expressed in mammalian cells elicited high titers of neutralizing antibodies that correlated with protection from HCV challenge. HCV infection does not elicit neutralizing antibodies in most chimpanzees and humans, although low titers of neutralizing antibodies were detectable in a minority of infections. The ability to neutralize binding of E2 derived from the HCV-1 genotype was equally distributed among sera from patients infected with HCV genotypes 1, 2, and 3, demonstrating that binding of E2 is partly independent of E2 hypervariable regions. However, a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against the E2 hypervariable region 1 can partially neutralize binding of E2, indicating that at least two neutralizing epitopes, one of which is hypervariable, should exist on the E2 protein. The neutralization-of-binding assay described will be useful to study protective immunity to HCV infection and for vaccine development.

22/3,AB/6 (Item 1 from file: 266)

DIALOG(R) File 266: FEDRIP
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00283688

IDENTIFYING NO.: 1U19AI48216-01 0003 AGENCY CODE: CRISP

Role of CD81 in hepatitis C virus infection

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PERFORMING ORG.: UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE AT MEMPHIS, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

SPONSORING ORG.: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

FY : 2000

SUMMARY: Hepatitis C is a major health problem within the United States and the world. Recently, considerable progress was made in understanding the nature of this disease. Recently considerable progress was made by

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identifying CD81 as a putative ligand of the Hepatitis C virus. For the past several years, our laboratory has focused on the role of CD81 in the regulation of cell growth. The overall goal of the present proposal is to investigate the molecular associations of CD81 in the liver that may contribute to binding or entry of the hepatitis C virus. We hypothesize the CD81 is part of a molecular complex which varies between different body tissues. By defining components of this complex in the liver and comparing this to other tissues, we will begin to reveal specific molecular interactions critical to the virus interactions with CD81. The present proposal is designed to answer three questions related to hepatitis C infections. 1) What tissues and cells within the human body express CD81? 2) Is CD81 part of a molecular complex within the plane of the membrane, and does the components of this complex change from tissue to tissue? 3) Is it possible to block or alter the interaction of hepatitis C with CD81 by altering cis interactions within the plane of the membrane or trans interactions with the E2 protein on the hepatitis C virus. This information will define the potential targets for Hepatitis C. By comparing the cells expressing CD81 and the cells capable of the binding the virus, we will use subtractive methods to identify potential co-receptor molecules on the surface of the cell. This information can then be used to examine potential allelic variation in populations of patients that either spontaneously recover from hepatitis C infection or that are predestined to develop chronic infections. Once we identify genetic differences that result in alterations in the progression of hepatitis C infection or that are predestined to develop chronic infections. Once we identify genetic difference that result in alterations in the progression of hepatitis C infections, we may be able to develop treatment protocols to better treat this disease.

22/3,AB/14 (Item 4 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00410929

ASSAY TO DETECT HCV RECEPTOR BINDING

TEST POUR DETECTER LA FIXATION DU VIRUS DE L'HEPATITE C A SES RECEPTEURS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

BIOCINE SPA

ABRIGNANI Sergio

Inventor(s):

ABRIGNANI Sergio

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9605513 A1 19960222

Application: WO 95IB692 19950817 (PCT/WO IB9500692)

Priority Application: GB 9416671 19940817

Designated States: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU
IS JP KE KG KP LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK TJ TM UG US UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE
IT LU MC NL PT BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 6245

English Abstract

Identification of HCV receptor target cells using HCV receptor - binding ligands and cell separation by flow cytometry. HCV receptor target cells are employed to conduct assays for HCV receptor - binding ligands in order to identify potential HCV vaccine candidates. HCV receptor target cells are used to measure antibody neutralisation to monitor vaccine development, as a diagnostic of HCV infection and to develop neutralising antibodies for passive immunisation.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne l'identification des cellules portant des récepteurs cibles par le virus de l'hépatite C en utilisant des ligands se fixant à ces récepteurs et en séparant les cellules par cytofluorométrie en flux. On utilise des cellules portant des récepteurs cibles par le virus de l'hépatite C pour effectuer des essais sur des ligands se fixant aux récepteurs en question, afin d'identifier des vaccins potentiels contre le virus de l'hépatite C. On utilise des cellules portant des récepteurs cibles par le virus de l'hépatite C pour mesurer la neutralisation d'anticorps, ce qui permet d'évaluer un vaccin en cours de développement, comme outil pour diagnostiquer une infection par le virus de l'hépatite C et pour favoriser la formation d'anticorps neutralisants assurant une immunisation passive.

22/3,AB/16 (Item 6 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00394065

PEPTIDES FOR INDUCING CYTOTOXIC T LYMPHOCYTE RESPONSES TO HEPATITIS C VIRUS

PEPTIDES DESTINÉS À INDUIRE DES REPONSES DE LYMPHOCYTES T CYTOTOXIQUES CONTRE LE VIRUS DE L'HEPATITE C

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

THE SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Inventor(s):

CHISARI Francis V

CERNY Andreas

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9525122 A1 19950921

Application: WO 95US3224 19950316 (PCT/WO US9503224)

Priority Application: US 94214650 19940317

Designated States: CA JP MX AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 19827

English Abstract

The present invention is directed to a molecule comprising a polypeptide having substantial homology with a CTL epitope selected from the group consisting of ADLMDGYIPLV (Core131-140; SEQ ID NO:1), LLALLSCLTV (Core178-187; SEQ ID NO:2), QLRRHIDLLV (SEQ ID NO:55), LLCPAGHAV (NS31169-1177; SEQ ID NO: 26), KLVALGINAV (NS31406-1415; SEQ ID NO:28), SLMAFTAAV (NS41789-1797; SEQ ID NO:34), LLFNILGGWV (NS41807- 1816; SEQ ID NO:35), and ILDSFDPLV (NS52252-2260); SEQ ID NO:42). Such molecules are used for the treatment and prevention of acute or chronic HCV hepatitis; suitable pharmaceutical compositions and methods using such compositions are disclosed.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne une molécule comprenant un polypeptide présentant une homologie sensible vis-à-vis d'un épitope de lymphocyte T cytotoxique (CTL), sélectionné dans le groupe constitué de ADLMDGYIPLV (Noyau131-140; SEQ ID NO:1), LLALLSCLTV (Noyau178-187; SEQ ID NO:2), QLRRHIDLLV (SEQ ID NO:55), LLCPAGHAV (NS31169-1177; SEQ ID NO:26), KLVALGINAV (NS31406-1415; SEQ ID NO: 28), SLMAFTAAV (NS41789-1797; SEQ ID NO:34), LLFNILGGWV (NS41807-1816; SEQ ID NO:35), et ILDSFDPLV (NS52252-2260); SEQ ID NO:42). On utilise ces molécules dans le traitement et la prévention de l'hépatite VHC aigüe ou chronique; l'invention concerne également des compositions pharmaceutiques appropriées ainsi que leurs modes

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d'utilisation.

22/3,AB/18 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext
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00388308

METHOD AND REAGENT FOR INHIBITING HEPATITIS C VIRUS REPLICATION
PROCEDE ET REACTIF PERMETTANT D'INHIBER LA REPLICATION DU VIRUS DE
L'HEPATITE C

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Inventor(s):

DRAPER Kenneth G

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9519429 A2-A3 19950720

Application: WO 95US495 19950112 (PCT/WO US9500495)

Priority Application: US 94182968 19940113

Designated States: AU CA JP KR MX AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
PT SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 13886

English Abstract

An enzymatic RNA molecule which specifically cleaves RNA of a hepatitis C virus.

French Abstract

On decrit un molecule d'ARN enzymatique capable d'effectuer le clivage spécifique de l'ARN d'un virus de l'hépatite C.

22/3,AB/21 (Item 11 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext
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00364922

HEPATITIS C VIRUS CELL PROPAGATION AND RELATED METHODS
PROPAGATION DE CELLULES VIRALES DE L'HEPATITE C ET PROCEDES ASSOCIES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as represented by THE SECRETARY

Inventor(s):

BEACH Michael J

NICHOLS Barbara L

BARDLEY Daniel W

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9425064 A1 19941110

Application: WO 94US4929 19940504 (PCT/WO US9404929)

Priority Application: US 9357530 19930504

Designated States: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 9892

English Abstract

The invention provides a composition comprising hepatitis C virus in cell culture supernatant medium at a titer of at least 10⁴ genomes per milliliter of cell culture supernatant medium in the absence of components from primate serum or plasma as determined by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction. The titer can also be from about 10⁵ to about 10⁶ genomes per milliliter of culture medium. A method for propagating hepatitis C virus in cell culture is also provided,

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comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a suitable uninfected cell culture with hepatitis C virus; (b) incubating the contacted cell culture in cell culture medium under conditions to permit infection of the culture cells by hepatitis C virus; and (c) propagating hepatitis C virus in the infected culture cells under conditions to produce a virus titer of at least 10⁴ genomes per milliliter culture medium.

French Abstract

Composition contenant le virus de l'hepatite C dans un milieu surnageant de culture cellulaire a un titre d'au moins 10⁴ genomes par millilitre dudit milieu en l'absence de constituants provenant de serum ou de plasma de primate comme cela est determine par l'amplification enzymatique a transcriptase inverse. Le titre peut egalement aller d'environ 10⁵ a environ 10⁶ genomes par millilitre de milieu de culture. Un procede de propagation du virus de l'hepatite C dans une culture cellulaire est egalement decrit. Ledit procede consiste (a) a mettre en contact une culture cellulaire non infectee appropriee avec le virus de l'hepatite C, (b) a faire incuber ladite culture cellulaire dans un milieu de culture cellulaire dans des conditions permettant l'infection des cellules de culture par le virus de l'hepatite C et (c) a propager le virus de l'hepatite C dans les cellules de culture infectee dans des conditions permettant de produire un titre viral d'au moins 10⁴ genomes par millilitre de milieu de culture.

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